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Grameen Bharat



A Monthly Newsletter of the Ministry of Rural Development

The Third Meeting of Performance Review Committee 2009-10



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From the Editor's Desk...

A good time to think and assess....

The Performance Review Meeting, held in mid-March, came at an appropriate time: towards the end of the financial year, and before the start of the next one. It provided an opportunity for both the Central Government and States to look back on the problems of this year, and to find better ways of carrying out the work next year.

Despite the vast improvements in both the average number of days, and the total number of persondays generated, some problems of MGNREGA remain, and were extensively discussed at the PRC. Two of these problems, highlighted by the Hon'ble Minister during the PRC were: the delayed payment of wages by some states, and the low number of days of employment given, even in poor states. The reasons for the delayed payment are many, especially lack of dedicated manpower, and measurement problems. The low number of days of employment, even in States which have a large number of BPL families and unemployed, is a major hurdle, especially for a scheme which is demand-driven. It emphasizes the importance of generating demand, by raising awareness levels, and facilitating those who want work.

The BPL Census is another area which saw a lot of discussion at the PRC. Involving the Panchayats in the enumeration of BPL families was the consensus: however, there were different perceptions on how the Panchayats were to be involved in the exercise. The Indicators to be used – whether the ones recommended in the Saxena Committee report – or, the indicators developed by some of the states were also points of discussion.

Some of the other key programmes, such as IAY, PMGSY and SGSY were also reviewed at the PRC. The development of a Management Information System for SGSY, on the lines of that for MGNREGA was one of the ideas which emerged at the PRC. The dissatisfactory performance of some states in the SGSY field was discussed. It was clear that a lot of work is yet to be done, especially in setting up RSETIs. In IAY, despite its impressive performance, the need to speed up the granting of homesteads by the States to those figuring in the IAY Waitlist was a discussion area. So also the fact that a lot of States are yet to complete putting up the Permanent Waitlists on the Panchayat Walls.

The need to extensively use communication technologies, and have online submission of proposals and information seem to be one of the major outcomes of the PRC.

Nilam Sawhney
Editor-in-Chief

Third Performance Review Committee for 2009-10

The Performance Review Committee is one of the monitoring tools of the Ministry of Rural Development. The two day meeting was organized in New Delhi by the Department of Rural Development. The programmes of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnjyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Training and BPL Survey were reviewed and discussed.



The Rural Development Minister, Dr. C.P Joshi, addressing the Third Meeting of the Performance Review Committee (PRC), in New Delhi

The Third Meeting of the Performance Review Committee (PRC) for 2009-2010 was held on 17-18 March 2010 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) for the programmes of the Department of Rural Development. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Dr. C.P. Joshi, Hon'ble Ministers of State for Rural Development, Shri Pradeep Jain 'Aditya' and Shri Sisir Adhikari participated in the deliberations. While addressing the meeting, Hon'ble Minister Rural Development and Panchayati Raj expressed his concerns regarding delayed wage payment to MGNREGA workers and advised the State Governments to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Act. He also expressed anguish on low employment achieved in poor States. He said that all hurdles in ensuring the rights of wage employment seekers

must be overcome. He advised the State Governments to put adequate staff at all levels, see that wage payments are made in the accounts of job card holders without delay; and make the mechanism of material procurements simple but foolproof.

Significant details of discussions

The meeting took stock of the progress under the various schemes of the Ministry including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in addition to the issues related to BPL census, training and the status of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

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As regards MGNREGA, participants were informed that a new software is being developed whereby all fund proposals will be received online. This will smoothen processing of fund proposals. It was also noted that IEC

activities for MGNREGA need to improve at both central and State levels. Suggestions were invited on 50% upfront payment of wages to workers. Representatives from States suggested that (a) the Gram Rozgar Sewaks may be given the mandate for joint signature for wage payments; (b) mates may be empowered to do measurements on a daily basis to avoid delays; (c) post offices may be encouraged to disburse wages; and (d) a committee including workers' representatives may be permitted to take measurements.

Agenda of 3rd PRC Meeting

The 3rd PRC of 2009-10 held discussions on the following issues:

- Progress of Programme Implementation and Monthly Progress Reporting (MPR)
- Registration of households, demand and provision of work
- Management Information System (MIS) operationalization
- Capacity Building and Institutional Development
- Convergence
- Worksite Management
- Inspection of Works
- Financial Inclusion
- Social Audit
- Grievance Redressal
- Status of Ombudsman
- Vigilance and Monitoring
- Transparency and Accountability (Disclosure)
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC)
- Finance, Audit and Accounts
- State Employment Guarantee Council
- Status of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras
- Impact Assessment, Evaluation and Research

States were directed to focus on the issue of delay in wage payments and to ensure that work is allocated only to bona fide job card holders. States with high poverty ratios like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa need to stress on programme outreach with regard to the poor. Grievance Redressal Mechanism needs to be improved and quality Social Audits conducted. Reports on social audits need to be hyperlinked as soon as possible.

In order to streamline the operationalization of various schemes in a transparent manner, the role of e-procurement was highlighted in the wake of its success under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Several States observed that it is very useful in weeding out corruption in the procurement process. It was suggested that the ultimate aim is e-procurement of materials to be purchased under the different schemes of Ministry of Rural Development.

Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Sh. Pradeep Jain 'Aditya' emphasized the need for expediting pace of implementation while ensuring quality. Placing of reports of SQMs on the website by the States was also stressed. New initiatives taken up under the programme such as procurement audit, quality audit, core network up-dation, e-procurement, strengthening maintenance monitoring, etc. were presented in the meeting. The need

Spotlight

to monitor progress under the programme, quickly and effectively, through Performance Output Matrix (POM) was explained to the representatives of the State Governments. The representatives were requested to submit the planned outcome for the year 2009-10 as well as the current status for various deliverables of the programmes in the Specimen Proforma provided to them for monitoring the progress through the Performance Output Matrix (POM). The plan to prepare the Strategic Plan of Development of the Department of Rural Development in respect of PMGSY was also discussed in the meeting. Vision, aspirations, situation assessment, assessment of external factors affecting the programme, identification of key stake holders etc. were discussed in the meeting.

States must ensure that roads constructed under PMGSY are maintained properly. For this purpose, necessary institutional arrangements should be put in place and adequate funds should be earmarked in the budget by the State Government. Steps should be taken to use GIS

appropriately for planning, implementation and maintenance of rural roads under PMGSY.

In the wake of complaints from MPs regarding the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings, the States and UTs were asked to ensure that the quarterly meetings are organized on a regular basis.

The meeting reviewed the progress of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs). It was pointed out that the process to acquire lands for RSETIs should be expedited. In view of the fact that in some States parent banks were not coming forward for financing under RSETIs, it was suggested that the Ministry of Rural Development would take up the matter with the banks. It was also felt that to enhance sale of SGSY products in North-east States, Saras fairs in Assam and other neighbouring States may be utilized for marketing of SGSY products. Eco tourism can also be developed in states where it is appropriate.



Secretary (RD) on the second day of the PRC

Spotlight

Secretary (RD) emphasized that SGSY needs a strong MIS like that of MGNREGA. There also needs to be an interactive portal with hyper linking to the State portal. Data about poor performing bank branches from States would be collected for the next monthly review meeting by Finance Minister with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Punjab & Sind Bank. The Secretary also suggested that the Tamil Nadu experience of a common kitchen for mid day meal programme, Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, etc. may be replicated by all States. States should inculcate a vision for transferring the poor from unproductive activity to directly productive activities.

The representative of the Planning Commission raised the issue of non-utilization of bank loan for the purpose taken, in reference to the case of Andhra Pradesh, and suggested a move towards general purpose loan instead of insisting on specified approved purposes.

Regarding rural housing, the need to improve the physical performance under IAY was expressed, particularly for Bihar and Orissa as the achievement was lagging much behind the physical targets fixed for the current year 2009-10. Work needs to be expedited to achieve targets for sanction and completion of houses in most States and also to ensure that incomplete houses that were taken up for construction prior to last year are completed.

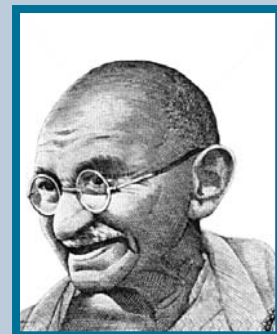
State Secretaries were requested to prescribe 2-3 different designs of IAY houses for implementation by the beneficiaries. Sufficient trained manpower and adequate technical supervision were also mooted as ways to improve the quality of the houses. Preparation of permanent IAY wait lists and uploading the data of IAY beneficiaries whose houses were complete as on 31.3.2009 and the houses sanctioned during 2009-10 were other issues that need to be expedited. All the States / UTs were requested to prepare Action Plans for the year 2010-2011.

On the BPL issue the representatives were informed that the Saxena Committee Report would be the reference point. The survey instrument would be pre-tested and Pilot Projects would be undertaken in a few villages in each of the State shortly to test the efficacy and applicability of the survey instrument.

Secretary (RD) informed that the Tendulkar Committee Report on Poverty Estimation is being examined by the Planning Commission and National and State Level Poverty Estimates will be decided by them. He requested the representative of the States/UTs to comment on the possibility of indicating poverty caps at the sub-state level.

"A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history."

- Mahatma Gandhi



Nigerian Delegation calls on Rural Development Minister

A high level Nigerian delegation led by Shri Adewale Aribisala, Chairman, House Committee on Millennium Development Goals, Nigeria, called on the Union Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Minister, Dr. C.P. Joshi in New Delhi on **2 March 2010**. The 20 member visiting delegation comprising the Members of Parliament from Nigeria evinced keen interest in various rural development programmes under the Ministry. In his address the Rural Development Minister highlighted the measures undertaken by the Government to alleviate the conditions of rural masses, especially the rural poor. In this regard, Dr. Joshi shared the experiences related to the flagship programmes namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) etc. geared towards the upliftment of villagers.



The visiting delegation thanked the Indian counterparts for sharing the ideas related to the welfare of the rural people. Its members included among others Shri Godfrey Gaya, Shri Abubakar Bunu, Shri Ganiyu Olukolu, Shri Christina Alaaga, Shri Joseph Ajatta and Shri Alex Ukam. The Indian delegation comprised senior officials from the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. The Nigerian team is on a visit to India as a part of its Millennium Development Goals Study Tour.

Ms. Agatha Sangma Addresses Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on Vulnerable Community, Climate Change and Rural Poverty in Manila

Union Minister of State for Rural Development, Ms. Agatha Sangma urged countries to come together to fulfill the needs and aspirations of the vulnerable community by taking into account issues related to climate change and rural poverty while addressing the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Manila, Philippines on **25 March 2010**. The Seminar, organized by Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) in collaboration with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), brought together around 25 parliamentarians including prominent indigenous parliamentarians from the Asia Pacific region. Ms. Sangma highlighted the UPA Government's efforts for 'inclusive growth' under which poor, disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society have been given a special focus. She informed the audience that under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the world's biggest poverty alleviation programme, over five crore (approximately \$50 million) households are likely to get employment. For the self-employment and skill development of rural poor, the Government has a dedicated programme under which more than 13 million people have been benefited while under the rural housing programme more than 20 lakh units of houses are being constructed in rural areas every year. In the rural drinking water sector 35% of the total fund has been earmarked to be spent on the poor and marginalized sections of the population which is about 23% of our population. Under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) efforts are on to ensure a clean and hygienic environment. Ms. Sangma also said that rural poor and vulnerable community must be able to control their lives and take decisions and there should be exchange of ideas regarding what could be the best ways of combating climate change.

Lesotho Foreign Minister calls on Rural Development Minister

Union Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Dr. C.P. Joshi has underlined the need to promote co-operation between India and Lesotho in the areas of rural development and local self governance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Relations of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Hon. Mohlabi Kenneth Tsekoa met Dr. Joshi at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi on **10 March 2010**. The visiting dignitary evinced keen interest in various programmes run by the Ministry and sought India's co-operation in strengthening the rural development machinery in his country. He lauded India's progress in local self governance and called for India's support in training the professionals from Lesotho.



In his remarks the Minister for Rural Development highlighted the measures undertaken by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of rural masses especially the rural poor. In this regard, Dr. Joshi shared the experiences under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) towards rural employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) towards rural road connectivity, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) directed towards rural housing and National Land Records Management Programme (NLRMP) towards digitizing the land records among others. He suggested that the two countries can look forward to promote co-operation in training of professionals in these areas.

The visiting Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Relations of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Hon. Mohlabi Kenneth Tsekoa appreciated the role played by India in promoting co-operation in various fields. He was accompanied by the High Commissioner of Lesotho in India. Senior Officials from the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj were also present on this occasion.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa, meeting the Union Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Dr. C.P. Joshi, in New Delhi on **9 March 2010**.



Integrated Water Development Programme – Greening Lives in Peren District of Nagaland

Background

Peren is the 11th and newest district of Nagaland, bounded by the States of Manipur and Assam in the south and west and districts of Dimapur and Kohima in the north and east. It became a separate district in the year 2003. The district, covering an area of 164700 hectare, is home to the Zeliang and Kuki tribes. The population of Peren is tribal and economically very poor, with most people depending on *jhum* (shifting cultivation) for their livelihood. In the area where the project was implemented, the average *jhum* cycle was of six years. This practice led to environmental degradation due to top soil losses which were estimated at 40 MT/Ha/annum,



severe erosion, loss of vegetation and ecological imbalance and siltation in lowlands. The resultant low productivity of the land, lack of resources and economic opportunities led to high migration to towns.

This case study focuses on Mhainamtsi, one of the 16 village micro-watersheds covered by the Integrated Water Development Programme (IWDP) Peren-I project. Mhainamtsi, comprising approximately 236 households, mostly of the Zeliang Naga tribe, covers 500 Ha. and is located at a distance of 30 km from the district headquarters. The average literacy rate in the area was about 33%.

About the Project

The IWDP Peren-I project was sanctioned during 2005-06 to cover 16 village micro watersheds with a total project area of 8000 Ha. The IWDP intervention was targeted at the *jhumming* system for productive utilization of the land and was well accepted by the local people as the activities were tailored to suit local conditions through economically beneficial tree plantation, soil and moisture conservation measures such as contour bunds, check dams, water harvesting ponds, etc. and the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The project benefitted 172 households in the Mhainamtsi village micro watershed.

Some Indicators of the Success of this Project are:

The 78 households engaged in pineapple plantation now have an average annual income of Rs. 38,000. From this activity as opposed to the earlier annual average income of Rs. 6,000 per annum from *Jhum*.

- All 78 households have abandoned *jhum* practice and are extending their cultivation every year in view of the high profit from pineapple.
- The 21 households engaged in plantation of 6000 rubber trees expect to get Rs. 17 lakh per annum on maturity (after seven years).
- The seven SHGs have generated Rs. 9.70 lakh from the seed money of Rs. 10,000 provided per SHG.

Overview of the Land Records in the Country

Land as an asset plays an important role both in rural and urban areas. Therefore, it is important that a landholder should have an authentic and tamper proof record of the land. The Government has evolved systems for ensuring the clear and irrefutable title of land to the owner. Mr. Charanjit Singh Mann, Deputy Adviser LA&RR, Department of Land Resources gives us an overview of how the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has evolved.

In India, as the population increased, the land parcels became small and valuable, and different agencies like Panchayats, Consolidation Department, Survey Department, Revenue and Registration Department, etc. came into existence. The manual system of land records maintenance was not able to cope and the demand for easy accessibility to up-to-date and accurate land records strengthened. The advent of computers in the country in the '80 provided a solution to this problem. As a follow up of the decision in the Conference of the State Revenue Ministers in 1985, the Government of India initiated two Centrally-sponsored schemes – Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) and Computerization of Land Records (CLR).



Strengthening of Revenue Administration (SRA) & Updating of Land Records (ULR)

The scheme of SRA & ULR was launched in 1987-88 to help the States and Union Territories (UTs) in updating and maintaining the land records, setting up and strengthening of the survey and settlement of organizations and the survey training infrastructure, modernization of the survey and settlement operations, and strengthening of the revenue machinery. The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet in 1987-88 for the States of Bihar and Orissa and subsequently extended to cover the rest of the country. The funding pattern was 50 : 50 between the Centre and the States and 100% for UTs. A total of Rs.475.36 crore has been released towards Central share until now. The progress achieved under the scheme is as follows:

- Construction of 1078 land record rooms completed in 16 States/UTs.
- Construction of 4216 office-cum-residence of Patwaris/Talathis/RIs completed in 15 States/UTs.
- Strengthening of 56 revenue/survey training institutions by construction, renovation, upgradation, providing modern equipments etc. done by 17 States.
- Survey/resurvey projects taken up by the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

Centrally sponsored scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was started in 1988-89 with 100% Central assistance as a pilot project in eight districts: Rangareddy in Andhra Pradesh, Sonitpur in Assam, Singbhum in Bihar, Gandhinagar in Gujarat, Morena in Madhya Pradesh, Wardha in Maharashtra, Mayurbhanj in Orissa, and Dungarpur in Rajasthan. This was subsequently extended to cover the rest of the country. The main objectives of the scheme were:

Know Your Programme

- Computerization of ownership and plot-wise details for issue of timely and accurate copy of the Record of Rights (RoR) to the land owners.
- To store the records with the latest digital technology for a long time.
- To provide fast and efficient retrieval of information both graphical and textual.
- To provide a database for agricultural census.

A total of Rs. 586.60 crore has been released towards Central share until now.

The progress achieved under the scheme is as follows:

(A) States which have Stopped Manual Issue of RoRs (12):

Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Puducherry.

(B) States/UTs which have Accorded Legal Sanctity to the Computerized Copies of RORs (21):

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

(C) States/UTs which have Placed RoR Data on Websites (14):

Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Puducherry.

(D) States/UTs which have Effected Mutations using Computers (16):

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

(E) States/UTs which have taken up Digitization of Cadastral Maps (23):

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

(F) Computer Centers set up in 4434 Tehsils/Taluks, 1045 Sub-Divisions, 392 Districts and Monitoring Cells in 17 State Headquarters.

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

These two schemes have been merged and replaced with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in the year 2008-2009. District has been taken as a unit of implementation in this scheme and all the activities are supposed to converge in the district. Funds have been released to 26 States to cover 142 districts under the programme until now.



Every month we focus on significant aspects of the Ministry of Rural Development's flagship programme, NREGA. We have already featured articles on 'Job Cards', 'Social Audits', 'Muster Rolls', 'Financial Inclusion', 'Phases of Implementation', 'ICT', 'NREGASoft' and 'Milestones of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act'. In this issue, we take up a 'Case-Study of NREGA'.

MGNREGA is scripting a green success story with approximately 60,000 of the poorest of poor people in Bihar's Tirhut division being employed to look after 1.2 crore plants. The MGNREGA is the Central Government's flagship National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to provide jobs to the rural poor. Raju, who has studied agriculture, is the man behind this successful experiment.



Raju said, "I managed to engage a large number of people for planting fruit-bearing

as well as other trees by linking it to their livelihood. I mobilized people by linking plantation with employment." He said, "Tree plantation is still going on in the division. Our target is to grow three crore plants in the area by March next year ". He is already working on a plan to plant bamboo along the 280-km long Gandak project embankment from Valmikinagar to Vaishali district. "So far, more than 100,000 bamboo saplings have been planted in West Champaran district," Raju added. According to him, bamboo plantation is the best way to protect embankments during floods. Impressed by Raju's work, the National Institute of Administrative Research, under the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, has recommended that other States emulate the practice of large-scale plantation of fruit trees and bamboo under the MGNREGA. Mr. A.S. Khullar, a professor of the institute, said that families should be engaged as 'vanposhaks'



(plant protectors) against wages paid under the MGNREGA. "A researcher of the institute during his field visit found Raju's concept linking social forestry to the MGNREGA an effective way to check soil erosion and encourage agro-based industry," said an official of the Bihar Rural Development Department.

Annual Implementation Plan 2010-2011 of the Department of Drinking Water Supply

The Department of Drinking Water Supply is in the process of preparing an Annual Implementation Plan for 2010-2011.

The Department of Drinking Water Supply in respect of Total Sanitation Programme is holding discussions pertaining to the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) of 2010-11 with all State Governments during March-April 2010. A departmental Plan Approval Committee (PAC), headed by Joint Secretary (Sanitation) with representatives of IFD, Secretary of the State concerned, nominated experts on sanitation and representatives of Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, School Education & Literacy and Panchayati Raj is reviewing the progress of TSC work in various States during the current financial year 2009-10. However, the discussions are being held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS to review the progress of TSC work in various States during the current financial year 2009-10. This considers the importance of the campaign concerned to the Department. Physical and financial targets for various activities under TSC for all States during the year 2010-11 have been set to achieve full sanitation coverage by 2012. The targets were set as per the action plan submitted by the respective States. The PAC approves the action plan on the basis of appraisal report of State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM), availability of Central Fund, commitment of State Government in releasing the State share, etc.

The Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) aims to guide the SWSM/District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of the programme during the year and ensure monthly and quarterly monitoring of physical and financial progress vis-à-vis the planned activities and the objectives of TSC.

Methodology

- i. For the year 2010-11, the District Water and Sanitation Committee will prepare the District Implementation Plan (DIP).
- ii. The DIPs will be scrutinized by the SWSM/SRDA/ other State agency decided by the State Government, consolidated into the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for the State. The State AIP will be placed before the Executive Committee of the SWSM/ SRDA/concerned State agency for approval and the approved plan will be submitted to the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Government of India by the notified date.

The Annual Implementation Plan 2010-11 should include the following:

- i. Report on the progress made by the State in achieving the objectives of TSC.
- ii. A Plan of activities with physical and financial estimates under each component of the TSC for the year 2010-11 in two parts.
 - (a) Part A – Districts which have utilized more than 60% of Central and proportionate State share and are eligible for release of next installment as per the proposal as on 31 March 2010.
 - (b) Part B – Districts which are likely to utilize more than 60% of Central and proportionate State share and will become eligible for release of next installment during the financial year as on 30 September 2010.
- iii. Details of separate account opened for TSC in the SWSM/SRDA/Sanitation Mission/other State level agency decided by the State Government.
- iv. Write-ups on success stories, best practices, innovations introduced and new technologies used in States under TSC.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

To give a fillip to the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Government of India launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in October 2003 and gave away the first awards in 2005. NGP seeks to recognize the efforts made by PRIs and institutions who have contributed significantly towards ensuring full sanitation coverage in their areas of operation. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) lays strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), capacity building and hygiene education for effective behaviour change with the involvement of PRIs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), NGOs, etc.

These guidelines for Nirmal Gram Puraskar have been revised based on the past years' experiences and are aimed to address the procedures and role of all the stakeholders of NGP 2010.

Objectives of Nirmal Gram Puraskar

The main objectives of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) are:

1. To bring sanitation to the forefront of social and political discourse for development in rural India.
2. To give incentives to PRIs to sustain the initiatives taken by them to eliminate the practice of open defecation from their respective geographical area by way of full sanitation coverage.
3. To increase social mobilization in TSC implementation, by recognizing the catalytic role played by organizations in attaining universal sanitation coverage.

Eligibility Criteria for NGP Applicants – 2010

For Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

All Panchayati Raj Institutions, i.e. Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats, who fulfil the eligibility criteria defined below can apply for the Nirmal Gram Puraskar:

1. The PRI should have achieved objectives for all components as approved in the TSC project for that PRI.
2. Where households are using community toilet complexes instead of individual toilets, the community toilet complex should have one latrine seat for a maximum of three households. The community toilets shall be maintained and kept clean and functional by these families.
3. All Government, private aided and unaided schools and *Anganwadis* must have functional and clean toilets and urinals. All co-educational schools above primary level must have separate urinals and toilet blocks for boys and girls. Adequate toilets and urinals should be available separately for boys and girls.
4. Complete elimination of open defecation within the boundaries of the PRI. Nobody, including floating population, defecates in the open and child faeces are disposed off in toilets.
5. All public water sources to have proper platforms and drainages around them.
6. The PRI must have a functional mechanism for household garbage disposal and a functional drainage system and cleanliness should be maintained in the inhabited areas.

For Organizations

Organizations such as NGOs, CBOs and SHGs who have been the driving force for effecting full sanitation coverage in the respective PRI area, duly recommended and nominated by the State are eligible to be considered for the NGP.

The criteria for recommendation and nomination will be as follows:

1. The area of operation of the organization should be at the Block or District level.
2. The organization should have been working in at least 25% GPs of Intermediate / District Panchayat and should have verifiably contributed to their getting the NGP.
3. The organizations should also have promoted innovative methods like accessibility to public toilets by differently-abled persons, environment friendly garbage disposal, re-use and re-cycling of waste water and garbage, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is one of the key programmes of Bharat Nirman. **Mr. S.K. Rakesh, Director, PMGSY** has provided us with details of the progress made upto January 2010.

Figures upto Jan. '10 (In Bold letter)

S. No.	States	Amount Released (Upto 26.02.2010)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto Jan. '10)	Length of road works completed (upto Jan. '10)	Percent completed (upto Jan. '10)	Percent of Length Completed (upto Jan. '10)	Exp. upto Jan. '10	Percent Exp. to Amount released (upto Jan. '10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2653.72	6196	20481.43	5237	15910.09	84.52	77.68	2749.29	103.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	726.71	687	3705.87	445	2382.52	64.77	64.29	680.62	93.66
3.	Assam	3574.67	4643	15900.62	1626	7857.48	35.02	49.42	3751.75	104.95
4.	Bihar (RWD)	1338.57	5788	18972.34	891	2134.97	15.39	11.25	1201.80	89.78
5.	BIHAR (NEA)	2903.49	3428	18912.88	772	6173.58	22.52	32.64	2749.12	94.68
6.	Chandigarh	4076.91	5320	25508.58	3230	15005.13	60.71	58.82	4071.42	99.87
7.	Goa	10.00	90	178.16	72	158.70	80.00	89.08	5.32	53.20
8.	Gujarat	894.10	3082	7908.57	2376	5778.92	77.09	73.07	948.87	106.13
9.	Haryana	1075.22	420	4589.33	321	3818.86	76.43	83.21	1073.25	99.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1264.08	2100	12166.15	1327	8311.99	63.19	68.32	1328.78	105.12
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	719.91	885	4772.13	256	1297.69	28.93	27.19	698.13	96.97
12.	Jharkhand	1096.86	1930	9190.88	734	4191.48	38.03	45.60	1083.08	98.74
13.	Karnataka	2133.96	3204	16138.47	2497	10938.78	77.93	67.78	2176.97	102.02
14.	Kerala	321.05	953	2089.03	455	867.80	47.74	41.54	322.52	100.46
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7918.04	12271	55288.07	7659	34719.03	62.42	62.80	8230.38	103.94
16.	Maharashtra	2987.77	4891	20464.48	3734	13852.91	76.34	67.69	3059.70	102.41
17.	Manipur	343.66	954	2424.21	634	1970.64	66.46	81.29	339.74	98.86
18.	Meghalaya	158.87	409	1100.56	332	811.69	81.17	73.75	152.84	96.20
19.	Mizoram	375.47	191	2487.16	99	1639.44	51.83	65.92	368.93	98.26
20.	Nagaland	319.80	249	2674.87	218	2532.32	87.55	94.67	307.69	96.21
21.	Orissa	4848.81	7519	29283.83	3544	13820.41	47.13	47.19	4907.72	101.21
22.	Punjab	1133.99	761	4497.76	647	3579.59	85.02	79.59	1138.02	100.36
23.	Rajasthan	6824.99	11705	50781.13	10882	44350.93	92.97	87.34	6801.82	99.66
24.	Sikkim	443.56	380	2893.97	156	2226.26	41.05	76.93	394.50	88.94
25.	Tamil Nadu	1153.58	4970	10053.99	3189	6149.17	64.16	61.16	1174.19	101.79
26.	Tripura	739.37	959	3050.98	489	1293.84	50.99	42.41	778.26	105.26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7960.54	15708	41541.55	13597	33544.85	86.56	80.75	7821.02	98.25
28.	Uttarakhand	520.70	624	4708.45	303	2593.54	48.56	55.08	572.36	109.92
29.	West Bengal	2870.28	2327	13580.25	1457	8688.76	62.61	63.83	2723.51	94.89
	Grand Total	61388.65	102644	405345.70	67179	256581.35	65.45	63.30	61611.60	100.36
Union Territories										
30.	A & N Islands	10.59	18	0					00.26	2.46
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.84	156	181.97	0				0	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	10.00	0	0	0				4.94	49.40
33.	Delhi	5.00	1	0	0				0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	4.89	0	0	0				0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	10.00	78	87.92	77	68.53	98.72	77.95	9.30	93.00
	Total (UTs)	54.32	253	269.89	77	68.53	30.43	25.39	14.50	26.69
	Grand Total	61442.97	102897	405615.59	67256	256649.88	65.36	63.27	61626.10	100.30

